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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CONVINCING SPEECH.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR EMPIRE.

INCREASED ARMAMENTS WILL MAKE LEAGUE OF NATIONS A SHAM.

London, August 18.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons on the industrial situation, said the Government would submit a scheme for the utilisation of the water power of the country for industrial purposes. He emphasised the importance of fostering Imperial trade, not with a view to increasing our trade, but from the important standpoint of Empire civilisation. He had several communications from the statesmen of the Dominions upon the importance of fostering Imperial trade by improving communication between the Dominions and the Mother Country and also between India and the Mother Country, and chiefly in quickening transport.

Continuing, he said:—"An Imperial Investigation Commission will be constituted, representing the British and Dominions Governments and also commercial interests with a view to carrying out the scheme to improve and increase the trade between the Dominions, India and the Motherland, by improving the communications of the Empire."

The Premier announced that the interim trade policy of trade restrictions would definitely terminate on September 1st. They had been retained to shield industries during demobilisation, and the transition between war and peace. The only result of maintaining them after September 1st would be to artificially increase the prices, which were already too high.

He hoped the Peace Treaty would be ratified by the beginning of September. Till then it would be recklessness to reduce the Army to a peace footing.

He mentioned that the delay in signing peace with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey was owing to the fact that the Allies were waiting to know whether America was prepared to take a share in guaranteeing protection to peoples who, if not protected, would be subject to terrorism, plunder and murder.

Mr. Lloyd George said the future of the British Empire depended on the settlement of the Turkish question. The Government received appeals from all quarters, including the Conference Internationale at Lucerne not to withdraw troops from the Caucasus. The inhabitants also appealed to the same effect, a fact of which he was proud. (Cheers.) There were also other places from which they could not withdraw all the troops at present, but he promised that the Army Estimates were being examined on the basis that the great menace to Europe had ended. Hence considerable reductions would be effected. They must remember, however, that the soldiers' pay had trebled and the cost of material doubled.

The greatest economy could be effected if the great nations which promoted the League of Nations trusted to it. (Cheers.) If they increased their armaments, the League was a sham. (Cheers.) Those who believed in it most must trust in it most. Britain was ready to trust in it. Let others do likewise. (Cheers.)

Referring to the attacks on the Government, he asked:—Was it wise, or fair or generous, when all systems of Government were being challenged, to give Democracy the impression of a Government guilty of nothing but mistakes, scandals and inefficiency, and putting nothing to the credit side?

The Premier concluded by declaring that, with a clear eye, a steady hand and a willing heart, the Ship of State would reach calmer and bluer waters. (Cheers.)

UKRAINIANS DRIVING OUT THE BOLSHEVISTS.

BITTER FIGHTING NEAR KIEFF.

London, August 18.

Reuter's Agency learns that the united Ukrainian troops are continuing to advance towards Kieff. They have completely cleared the district of Vinnitza of Red troops and quantities of munitions were captured.

Armed peasants are expelling the Bolshevists from the Lower Dnieper districts.

General Denikin's forces are marching down the Dnieper towards the estuary.

The Red troops are fighting bitterly at Mirgorod, to cover their retirement to the west of Kieff.

THE WELSH CHURCH BILL.

London, August 13.

The House of Commons has passed the reading of the Welsh Church Bill.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 18.

Silver opened at 59 1/2d. and closed at 57 1/2d. The market is

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

STRIKES IN UPPER SILESIA.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF COUNTRY PROBABLE.

Paris, August 19.

It is stated that the Supreme Council has asked the Allied Military leaders to take steps to remedy the instability of the situation in Upper Silesia. Allied occupation is probable.

STRIKES THE WORK OF GERMANS.

Paris, August 19.

The Supreme Council has considered reports from Warsaw on the subject of the strikes in Silesia affecting 70 per cent of the industry. The strikes are attributed to German agitators.

THE WORKMEN'S DEMANDS.

London, August 19.

The strike movement in Upper Silesia is spreading. Ninety per cent of the workmen are out. Riots have broken out. The workmen's demands include the abolition of the state of siege and the re-opening of the frontiers to prevent famine.

TRAFFIC DISLOCATED IN VIENNA.

Owing to the coal famine, resulting from the miners' strike in Silesia, all express trains to German-Austria have been cancelled.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

HOW BOLSHEVISM CAN BE STAMPED OUT.

Copenhagen, August 19.

Lovacev, mentioned on the 16th, in a note to German-Austria relative to the latter's request to the Peace Conference for authorisation to maintain order in West Hungary, protests that the step is endangering friendly relations between German-Austria and Hungary and says that the German-speaking population of Hungary, which is "flesh of our flesh," can only be freed from the terrors of Bolshevism by national troops being sent thither.

U.S. LABOUR SITUATION.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Washington, August 19.

The strike of the railway shopmen has ended.

New York, August 19.

A basis of settlement has been reached in the strike on the subway and elevated railways, both sides making concessions. The strike is expected to end abruptly.

ORDER ON MEXICO BY U.S. GOVERNMENT.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF AVIATORS DEMANDED.

Washington, August 19.

The Government has called on Mexico to secure the immediate release of the American aviators. The officials of the State Department announce that the ransom will be paid.

PRESIDENT WILSON OVER-ruled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPEALS DAYLIGHT-SAVING.

Washington, August 19.

The House of Representatives, disregarding President Wilson's veto, passed the Daylight Saving Repeal Bill by 223 votes to 101. The Bill goes to the Senate.

AUSTRIANS COMPLAIN TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

AGGRESSIVENESS OF HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS.

Paris, August 19.

The Supreme Council has considered the Austrian Note complaining of the aggression of the Magyar and Rumanian troops in West Hungary which the Peace Treaty assigned to Austria.

AUSTRIA IN NEED.

WANTS SHARE OF THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Paris, August 19.

A Commission has been appointed to consider the question of Austrian interests outside Europe, of which the most important is the Austrian application for permission, on the ground of poverty, to collect from China the Austrian share of the Boxer Indemnity.

THE PRINCE OF WALES COLONIAL TOUR.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 18.

The Prince of Wales landed here and was enthusiastically received by the Mayor, Governor and military and naval representatives. They were the first to greet the Prince and his party.

MONEY FOR NOTHING!

SIDEWALK ON THE MACAO BANK "RUN".

Some facts revealing an interesting sidelight on the recent "run" on the Banco Ultramarino de Macao have just been supplied to the press.

It appears that subsidiary coins in Macao have been at a premium of about 8 per cent. vis-a-vis Hong Kong and Macao banknotes. Seeing an opportunity in this fact to make a little money, numbers of Chinese presented notes to the Bank, and securing coin, resold the same to the money-changers, thus securing the above percentage. For example, a ten-dollar note would be tendered to the Bank, the cash received, taken to the money-changers, who would then exchange the coin for another ten-dollar note, plus 80 cents. This fresh ten-dollar note would then be presented at the Bank and by the same process would earn for its owner another 80 cents. And so on, *ad infinitum*.

Placed in difficulties owing to this "run" on silver, the Bank appealed to the Government for help, asking that the exportation of silver coins be prohibited. The Government, however, pointed out that foodstuffs from inland had to be paid for with cash. Consequently no action has been taken in the matter.

S.S. GABLONZ.

FORMER AUSTRIAN LLOYD BOAT.

The presence of the s.s. Gablonz in harbour recently excited many speculations. The Gablonz, it will be remembered, is an old Austrian Lloyd vessel that used to ply to Hongkong before the war. The Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company's head offices were in Trieste, which until recently was an Austrian possession. Trieste is now Italian and a new company called the Lloyd Triestino, which has been constituted to take over the Austrian Lloyd fleet, operates the vessel.

The s.s. Gablonz came on this trip under the Inter-Allied flag, but under the control of the Italian Government.

The Lloyd Triestino Company is at present under the control of the Italian Government and the Gablonz, therefore, is under the Italian authorities. She was requisitioned by the Italian Government and aboard there is a Commissioner

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

ARRIVES FROM LISBON.

By the *Parade Maru* this morning, there arrived H. E. the Governor of Macao, Senhor Correia da Silva, Marques de Sousa, accompanied by Senhor Francisco Henriques Correia, the Governor's A.D.C.

The new Governor comes from Lisbon to take the place of Senhor Barbosa, the late Governor, who is at present in Hongkong.

Mr. Sousa, the Portuguese Consul-General, received Senhor Correia da Silva on board the *Parade Maru*. At a quarter-past twelve they called on H.E. the Officer Administering the Government at Government House.

The new Governor of Macao was born in Macao and educated in Lisbon. He is a son of Count Paes d'Arco, a former Governor of Macao. He was a naval officer and is credited with sinking a German submarine off the Azores, where he was stationed during the war.

Signor Barbosa and family, who intended to return to Lisbon via America on the s.s. *Empress of Japan*, owing to the postponement of the ship's departure will leave by Italian Mail steamer about the middle of September.

MURDER CHARGE.

SEQUEL TO RATIAN WORKERS' VENDETTA.

In connection with the recent faction fights, four Chinese ratiann workers have been arrested on a charge of murdering Than Hing, the master of the *Hing Fat Cheong*, No. 31, Austin Road, Yaumatei. It appears that whilst the deceased was walking along Shanghai Street, ten Chinese men attacked him, of whom the four defendants were arrested. The case was up at the Police Court to-day, and the defendants were remanded until next Thursday.

of the Italian Government who is also Major in the Italian Army. The log is in Italian and the crew are entirely Italian subjects.

On her return from Vladivostok she will be taken charge of by Messrs. Dodwell and Co., who will act as agents for the steamer. The P. and O. were in charge of the vessel on her outward trip from Europe. She returns from Vladivostok about the middle of next month. The boat is under the Italian Maritime laws.

Today's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar against the pound was 3s. 15. 10d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fine. Barometer—29.8. Temperature: 2 p.m.—81. Humidity: 7 p.m.—88.

RICE SITUATION IN MACAO.

HOW IT STANDS TO-DAY.

Owing to the receipt of ten thousand piculs of rice from Canton, the cereal is now being sold at cheap rates in Macao. At first only 13 catties were given for a dollar, whereupon a protest was made by the representatives of the Rice Relief Bureau in Canton, on the ground that considering the cost of the rice it should be sold at 15 catties per dollar, as all the expenses of transit should be borne by the members of the Kan Wu Hospital. It has since been sold at 15 catties per dollar.

When the question of the cheap sale of rice was taken up by the members of Kan Wu Hospital, and the General Chamber of Commerce, only two thousand odd dollars were subscribed. The rice, when exported from Canton, showed a shortage of about one per cent in each sack, and further losses were suffered during transit. Therefore when the rice actually reached Macao it worked out at about 4 per cent less in bulk. Moreover, the Portuguese Consul in Canton charged about \$130 for the consular legal fees. The members of the Hospital and Chamber of Commerce, in order to make up for the loss, had the rice sold at 13 catties to a dollar, but now that it is being sold at 15 catties they have already suffered a loss of about \$7,000. It is reported that these members will approach the Government stating that the Hongkong Government is spending \$200,000 monthly for the cheap sale of rice and therefore the Macao Government should vote \$20,000 for the same purpose. If this step is successful the cheap sale of rice can continue for some time, failing which the poor people will suffer terribly, as business is dull and the opening of subscription lists would be of little avail.



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OUR FUTURE ARMAMENTS.

BY MAJOR-GEN. SIR F.
MAURICE.

The Prime Minister's review of the Peace Treaty and the publication of the Franco-British and Franco-American Treaties have done something towards clearing the fog which has for long enveloped us, and has enabled us to get a glimpse of the future. We have accumulated during the war a debt of £7,000,000,000, of which we owe £1,000,000,000 to America, and mean to pay that off as soon as we can; while it is likely to be a very long time before our Allies and our Dominions will be able to pay us back what we have advanced to them.

It must now be patent to everyone that we are not going to get from Germany a penny in relief of our debt, and we have before us somewhat vague but inevitably very costly programmes of social reform. In these circumstances it is not necessary to be a prophet to foresee that there will before long be an urgent demand for a drastic reduction in our pre-war expenditure upon armaments.

GERMANY'S ARMAMENTS.

A great many believed, and still believe, that this would follow naturally from a victorious peace, and more, who have welcomed the League of Nations, have done so because they hoped that it would not only enable Continental Europe to disarm, but would allow us to effect very real economies in unproductive expenditure. Before the war Germany had a short service army of 800,000 men, and by passing her manhood through her military machine she had 4,000,000 trained men of the normal military age at the outbreak of the war.

She is now to have a long service army of 100,000 men, which she will be unable to use, train her manhood to arms. She had before the war the largest and most efficient munition factories in the world, which are to be abolished and her navy, which was second only to our own, has now almost completely disappeared. Therefore the military and naval problems of Europe have been, or are about to be, fundamentally altered, apart altogether from any virtue which the League of Nations may possess.

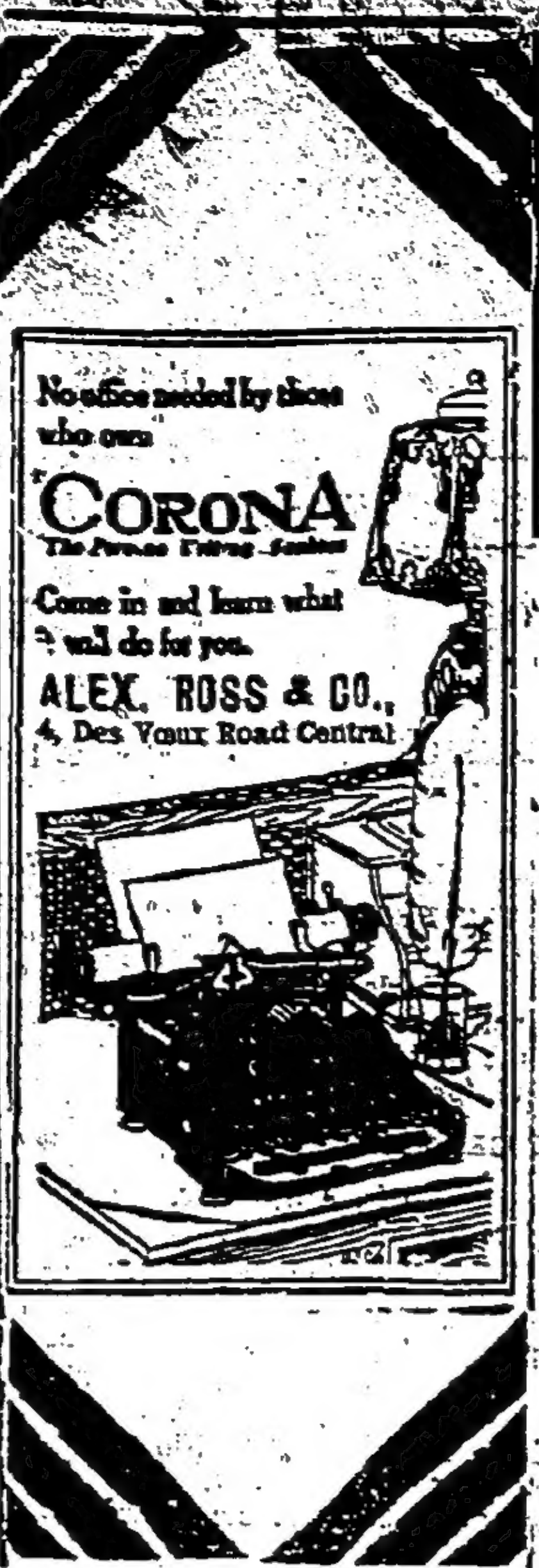
POLICING THE EMPIRE.

It would appear, then, to be at first sight a simple matter for us to effect drastic economies. The matter is, however, far from simple, because, as the Prime Minister explained in his statement, and as Mr. Churchill has pointed out in recent articles, our military establishments were not before the war influenced by the size and power of Continental armies. The strength of our regular army, and the system on which it was organised, depended, from the days of Cardwell onwards, on the size of the garrisons which we had to maintain abroad, and chiefly upon the number of troops necessary to safeguard India.

Now no influence which the League of Nations may be able to exert will affect the tribes on the Indian frontier and we are at the present moment engaged therein military operations which before the war we should have regarded as a serious campaign. It is quite certain that when the Treaty with Turkey is published, we shall find ourselves responsible for the protection of great areas of country formerly under Turkish rule. It will be a long time before the East recovers from the state of unrest which has been engendered by the war, and it would be futile to expect that for some time to come we shall be able to reduce our pre-war scale of foreign garrisons.

FUTURE COST OF ARMAMENTS.
The War Office is at present engaged upon the difficult problem of reconstituting the regular army on a voluntary basis under conditions which have changed materially. It has, in order to obtain recruits, to compete with the market rate of wages, and Mr. Churchill has announced that it is the intention of the Government to give the officer a living wage, so that our choice shall not in future be restricted to the limited class with private means.

We have in addition created a new spending department in the Air Ministry and the cost of all equipment has gone up by leaps and bounds. Our peace army estimates need to amount to £28,000,000, and we shall be fortunate if the first normal estimates of the War Office and the Air Ministry amount to double that sum. There remains the question which is to-day in a position of preponderating super-



riority, and is provided with a large number of ships of the very latest types. We may reasonably look forward to relief from expenditure on new construction; but as against that we have to set the fact that the cost of maintenance of the fleet on a peace basis will be enormously greater than it was, and it would be optimistic to expect any early reduction of our former peace naval estimates.

OUR TREATY WITH FRANCE.

In one very important respect we enter upon the peace, with different obligations to those which faced us in 1914. We were then bound by treaty to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium and had an informal understanding with France. That informal understanding has been changed into a formal treaty. As the Prime Minister explained, France is still apprehensive. The conclusion of this treaty may not imply any lack of confidence on our part with the League of Nations but beyond any question the *raison d'être* of the treaty is that the France of to-day requires a guarantee which she regards as more solid than the League Covenant.

If that guarantee is refused, there is grave danger that the League of Nations may founder on the rocks. We have to tide over an interval until the League has gained the confidence of its members. The plan of reducing the number of men trained to arms in Germany by limiting her standing army to 100,000 long service soldiers, will not become completely effective until the mass of men now in Germany who have been trained to arms for the purposes of the war have forgotten their military instruction or have passed beyond the military age, and that fact makes France fearful. We may consider her fears unreasonable, but we have to accept the fact that they exist. France did, perforce, enter into the competition in military armaments, and she stands in far greater need than we do of drastic economy in expenditure. She asks for some definite sanction behind the Treaty to enable her to economise and get to work at reconstruction, and the sanction which we and America have to give her is our combined fleets.

The British and American navies are the police force which has to keep the world steady while the League of Nations is getting to work. A premature reduction of the navy would destroy confidence and work against, rather than in favour, of diminution of armaments.

Is there then, no hope of relief for the taxpayer? I believe there is, but it is not likely to come very quickly. I am convinced that the League of Nations will be a great power for good and that it will in time be able to organise more effective machinery for regulating international relations than the Chancelleries and the diplomats of the past succeeded in doing. When that comes to pass, the problems of national defence will be materially altered, but it will not come to pass in a day.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEN. SEELY'S EXAMPLE.

General Seely journeyed from Southampton to Newport Isle of Wight recently in a flying boat, and addressed a Victory Loan demonstration. Everyone (he said) should put every penny they could spare in the Loan to enable the country to secure the fruits of the great victory and as a thanksgiving to God for Peace. He had put his whole fortune into the Loan for the sake of his children and as a thanksgiving for the preservation of his life.

STARRING AT A GIRL.

At Clarksell Court, John Gander, 44, manager of the National Bank, Park-street, Camden Town, was charged with using insulting words and behaviour at St. Augustine's-road, St. Pancras. Constable Hignell said Miss Ivy Lee complained to him. He saw Gander and brought him back to her. She said he had passed her more than once and stared in her face. Miss Leesaid she complained of the man's conduct. He did not speak, but frightened her. For the defence it was pleaded that a mistake had been made. Gander, it was stated, went out after supper and was arrested as he turned into the road. Mr. Gill, the magistrate, said he had no doubt, and fined Gander 40s.

THE WASHINGTON RACIAL RIOTS.

New York July 22.—Commenting upon the racial riot at Washington, the *Evening Mail* urges the necessity of improving the treatment of the negroes. The *World* manifests profound regret at the incident, which took place in the American capital at the time Senator Mondell was declaring in the Senate that America could not tolerate the disordered state of Mexico any longer. The Washington authorities take the view that the incident was due to retaliation by the negroes and admit that the fault lies with the whites. Pastors of the negroes' churches have filed a memorial with the President pointing out that the whole responsibility rests with the whites. All was quiet this morning.

REFORMS IN KOREA.

The *Mainichi* states that the revised regulations governing the appointment of the Governor-General of Korea were approved by the Privy Council on the 20th ultimo without amendment. The revision, as already pointed out, consists in throwing the position open to officials of the *Shinmin* rank, irrespective of their being military men or civilians. As the present Government has a radical reform of the administration of Korea in mind, the first Governor-General after the enforcement of the revised regulations will be appointed from among the civil officials. The *Osaka Journal* understands that before the promulgation of the revised regulations an Imperial Edict will be issued in regard to the administration of the peninsula.

The danger at the moment is that the creation of the League may be imperilled because some who have supported it hitherto expect too much of it at once and may fall away when their hopes are not realised. The Covenant is an international agreement and we have to look at it from other points of view than our own. As Lord Robert Cecil pointed out in his speech at the Albert Hall on June 13, we do not support the League from selfish motives, but because we want peace, and in fact we shall be amongst the last of the members of the League to get relief through its agency from pre-war burden of armaments, but if the League is made effective relief will come.

OUR AIR POLICE.

I believed also that when we are able to review the whole of our responsibilities, and we have completed the complicated process of passing from a state of war to a state of peace, we shall be able to organise our defensive forces more economically than is at all possible at present. Aircraft, machine guns, and armoured cars have added enormously to the power of civilised as against semi-civilised or savage forces. During the war we had trouble with the Sultan of Darfur in the Southern Sudan, and in former days we should have had to organise a considerable expedition to settle it. With the aid of aeroplanes the business was very quickly completed. We have quite recently seen the effect of aeroplanes at Cambrai. We are only to-day at the beginning of the problem of applying the great developments of military science to the work of police. The *Evening Mail* says that it is at present a difficult task.

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KOLITCHAK AS THE NEW TSAR.

REMARKABLE EXPOSURES IN AMERICA.

Writing to the *Daily News* from New York on July 4, Mr. P. W. Wilson said:

On this Independence Day the publication of the Treaty of Guarantee for France arouses little interest here because, as in Britain, the world problem is now seen to be Russia.

The reported decision of European Labour Parties, including the British, to demonstrate on Sunday, July 20, is mentioned in the American Press but without emphasis, partly because Britain, which matters most, has a way of compromising at the last minute, and partly because, with millions of Eastern Europeans living here, the topic contains metaphorical dynamite.

While Washington stages a severely diplomatic parade of 43 nations, it is significant that in New York no attempt is made to repeat last year's great popular pageant. Instinctively people feel that whereas Germany is beaten, democracy has not yet won. The possibility of disorders is one factor. More serious is the knowledge that no international display can be arranged on a large scale without recognising Ireland as a nation and Bolshevism in Russia as an organised State.

Between British and American Labour there is a wide divergence, but not in respect of military service in Russia, which is as unpopular here as in England. Recent difficulties at Archangel among American troops now brought home show the position. As to interpretations of the Russian outlook many views continue to be expressed.

Extreme Socialism dismisses the reports of Bolshevik cruelty and intrigue as mere capitalist slander, but on this point the overwhelming verdict of public opinion is that Lenin and Trotsky must be condemned as mischief-makers in Russia and here also.

LENIN OR KOLITCHAK?

This is not saying that American troops should be sent to fight Bolshevism. Every day brings news of fresh irritation in Mexico, but the United States does not intervene. Also, Kolitchak as an alternative to Lenin has to be considered.

Here is a Press constantly publishing Irish, Indian, and Korean grievances, and yet asked to acquit Kolitchak of the charge of personal despotism. Kolitchak's cause is heavily subsidised from some source, witness vast full-page advertisements involving large expense, which appear in the newspapers and of course affect, by subconscious influence, the tone of the Press. Direct news of Kolitchak's doings obtains less publicity, and it is only in the *New Republic* that Joseph Rosett, from Siberia obtains a hearing for his important evidence.

Rosett organised the Russians here for the last Fourth of July parade. He served on the official Committee of Public Information, also on the War Trade Board and the American Red Cross, which handled Kolitchak's now famous terrible "death train." He brings explicit charges against Kolitchak's Government of tyranny and corruption.

For instance, he says that sugar sold by England for 5 cents was realised at the equivalent of 35 cents; also that Kolitchak's agent at Vladivostok, Theklinsky, superseded Medvedev, of the Zemstvo authority, and refused Americans information of the stores held up there by the speculators supporting Kolitchak.

GRAVE CHARGES.

Rosett corroborates Kolitchak's coup d'etat of November, 1918, with the arrest of constitutional leaders at Omsk, and says that the elections at Vladivostok were reduced to such a formality that the votes recorded previously, namely, 35,000, fell to 4,000. All candidates obnoxious to Kolitchak were eliminated either before or after the poll.

Rosett was asked to look after 600 prisoners, men, women, and children, sick with typhus. Kolitchak's officer remarked to the doctor:

"Believe me, it is best to be on the safe side. I will tell you what I am going to do. Let me have the entire damned lot of those 600 dogs, and if you only say the word, you have my assurance that within 24 hours there will be neither sick nor well among them."

The officer added: "The only way to prevent trouble is to put such a lot below ground."

The doctor Rosett was said to have replied:

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Prescriptions accurately filled.

CONTROL OF DRINK.

PARLIAMENT OR A COMMISSION?

sisted of 12 officers and 7 men. Another was represented by 9 officers and 10 men. The general was commanding 2 adjutants, 2 book-keepers, and a typewriter girl.

While making every allowance for Bolshevism's endeavour to discredit Kolitchak, I cannot avoid the explicit testimony that he is simply setting up a Tsardom under his own name. Rosett does not quote conversations only, or merely give personal impressions. He publishes the following decree, dated November 18:

In view of the difficulties of government and the necessity of concentrating the highest power into the hands of a single person the Council of Ministers has decided to hand over temporarily the highest Governmental power to Admiral Alexander Kolitchak attaching to him the title of supreme ruler.

(Signed) Chairman of Council, Peter Vologodsky.
Business Manager of Council, George Telberg.

THE SUPREME RULER.

Decree of the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces on land and sea:

Omsk, November 18, 1918.

(1) On this day, by order of the Council of Ministers of the All-Russian Government, I was appointed Supreme Ruler. (2) This day I have taken chief command of all power on land and sea of Russia.

(Signed) Admiral Kolitchak. Telberg issued a criminal code on precise Tsarist lines, with this paragraph on lese majeste:

Any person guilty of insulting the Supreme Ruler, by word of mouth, in handwriting or in print, shall be punished by confinement in prison.

The authorities were told "to suppress in very germ any attempt at propaganda of any kind, either through speech or through print, against the All-Russian Ruler and his Council of Ministers; and to deliver persons guilty of such attempts to a field court-martial."

On Jan. 21 Kolitchak circulated the following: "The British Government has expressed, through Sir George Eliot, the British High Commissioner, its great sympathy and interest in the efforts of Kolitchak's administration to establish the Government in Russia on the firm basis of Tsarism."

Parliament will shortly be required to a decision concerning the policy which is to be adopted for the future control of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors. The question of first importance will be whether Parliament should take back into its own hands the power of determining such matters as the hours of opening of licensed premises, the strength of beer and spirits, the price of drink to the consumer, and the conditions of sales for consumption of the premises, or whether these powers are to be delegated to a Commission answerable to Parliament.

The Government propose that a Commission should be established, and a Bill providing for the setting up of the Commission will be introduced shortly. If this procedure should be approved, the Central Control Board would disappear, and the Commission would assume the duties which since 1915 the Board has exercised.

Some members of the Control Board would probably be transferred to the new body, though Lord d'Abernon—a more moderate chairman than people have imagined—would not, we understand, seek to retain his association with drink control, and would not become a member of the Commission. The present intention is that the Commission should be attached to the Home Office, though people interested in reform would prefer that it should be linked with the Ministry of Health.

If the Commission is sanctioned, Parliament may stipulate for such a check on its activities as would be obtained if its orders were required to lie on the table of both Houses for a certain period before they became operative. Any order which went beyond reasonable limits in ensuring that the drink traffic shall be regulated in the interests of health and efficiency could then be challenged. It is probable that in the first instance, the House of Commons will indicate fairly clearly what should be the lines of future control. The persistence of the Government in the full restoration of the Tsarist system is a matter of some importance.

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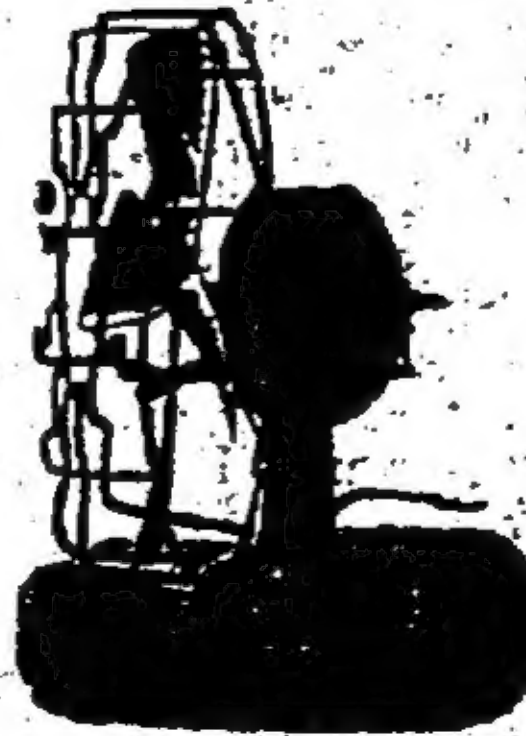
WILLIAM C. JACK

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demand the restoration in great part of its former liberties. The nation might, perhaps, be best served by a middle course.

It is suggested that a complete return to pre-war conditions would help the prohibitionist element now waiting to descend on this country by throwing on to their side "people" who dislike prohibition but are anxious that there shall be no reversion to insolvency as it existed even in 1913. With a reasonable licensing policy in force, in which the most necessary in our country could be supplied, the prohibitionist element would be left with no alternative but to accept the situation.

It is still possible that in regard to hours of opening a compromise will be found in an eight-hour day divided into midday and evening periods. Such an arrangement would probably be opposed by the trade, but not in a really vigorous way, as large numbers of licence-holders have no desire to go back to the long day's work which was their lot before the Central Control Board intervened. Meanwhile, we believe the Government are being advised to endeavour to give permanent licence-holders a fair return for their licence, and to provide for the most necessary in our country could be supplied, the prohibitionist element would be left with no alternative but to accept the situation.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1919.

WILL LLOYD GEORGE LAST?

In his speech in the House of Commons on the industrial situation, Mr. Lloyd George indulged in a deal of plain speaking, which, if taken to heart, ought to make the path smoother in the future. In one of his characteristically apt and forceful sentences, he spoke of the world "suffering from shell-shock on a big scale"—a simile which well expresses the restlessness and the irritability of most peoples at the present moment. At the time of writing, we have not the full text of the Premier's speech, and in what is to hand there is not a great deal to show how Mr. Lloyd George would solve the present unrest. It is true that he again reiterates the necessity of greater production, the abandonment of the "ca' canny" policy, and the importance of Capital and Labour working together in closer harmony than hitherto. But all these things have been said before, and, unhappily, not much heed has been paid to the advice. It is, as the Premier said, a dangerous fallacy that the less one worked, the more work there was for everybody. It would be true, of course, that if everybody did an equal share of work, most individuals would have less to do. But there are some who, though able, do no work at all. And it is these folk that the "man in the street" is often thinking about. On this question of "slowing down," Mr. Lloyd George said some nasty things about both employer and employee, both of whom he accused of indulging in the practice. We presume the Premier meant to infer that both sides "ca' canny" because to the worker it means less exertion and to the employer a continuance of high prices. Well, we suppose the Premier had facts at his disposal with which he could back up his statement. All the same, we cannot help feeling that all the way through his speech, Mr. Lloyd George adopted a sitting-on-the-fence attitude. He accused one side, then the other; threw a plum to the workers and then another to the employers. So it is scarcely possible to gather from his utterance which way he is likely to jump politically in the future. No doubt he imagined that some of his platitudes would win him favour amongst the ranks of Labour, but we do not for a moment think that the workers are going to be very enthusiastic about taking up Mr. Lloyd George. They will be the first to point out that he has of late trafficked and coquetted with the capitalists and has even surrendered some of his former political views, which, a few years ago, he championed with all the eloquence and passion of which he is capable. "Particularly will they say this with regard to his going back on Free Trade, as evidenced by his announcement of a system which will completely break British fiscal traditions and commit us to a form of Protection. This new system is undoubtedly Protection under another name, and we may count upon the Liberals and the great mass of the workers at Home charging Mr. Lloyd George with having compromised with big interests. They will doubtless point to his utterance of "great care being taken to prevent undue profit being made at the expense of the community" as at any rate admitting the possibility of such a development under a system of import duties for alleged protective purposes.

There is general agreement that Mr. Lloyd George has served his country magnificently during the war; that he was the man for the time of crisis through which the Empire was called upon to pass. But we rather fear that, with the war over, the Premier will find it less easy to hold popular confidence than he did when he had a principally land-based and, when internal political issues were at stake, a largely rural constituency. It has been said that the "man in the street" is not so much interested in the Premier's personal life as he was in the war. The Premier's personal life is not so much of interest to the "man in the street" as it was in the war. The Premier's personal life is not so much of interest to the "man in the street" as it was in the war.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

STRAIGHT TALKING.

Lord Robert Cecil indulged in some straight talking, at Hitchin, on July 3, when dealing with the economic situation in Europe. He did not hesitate to point out that the position was about as serious as it could be. His policy of assisting the economic recovery of Europe in our own interests would appear to be the only solution of the problem and the averting of the ever-growing danger of revolutionary ideas. In dealing with Russia, the speaker advocated the forming of a definite policy and pursuing it unfalteringly to the end. It must be clear to all that singleness of purpose is the only attitude that can be adopted if there is to be any hope of straightening out the appalling tangle in all spheres, economic, political, commercial and social, caused by the war. Not only with regard to Russia, should this policy be adopted; it is equally applicable to our own affairs. Particularly in regard to the Irish question should such methods be adopted and this millstone round the neck of the British Administration should be cast off once and for all. Referring to the workers' right to take a part in managing the business in which he is engaged, Lord Robert Cecil held that with certain limitations the worker was justified in demanding this right. It is an experiment which has yet to prove its efficacy in trial. There is no precedent upon which such a policy could be based, but it might well be tried.

"MASKEE" MEN NOT NEEDED.

It was many a soldier's experience on the battlefield during the war that positions were easier to capture than to retain. Mr. Lloyd George applied that truth to Labour in his speech in Parliament on the industrial question. The parallel was much to the point. At Home, during the war, a man got into a billet which he would probably never have obtained but for the unusual conditions prevailing. It was the grand opportunity for some men; it lifted them into a position where their worth would be appreciated. A great many of these men showed the stuff that was in them, and, to use an Americanism, they "made good." But others are now realising that, as with the soldier, it is one thing to capture a position, but quite another to hold it. That truth is possibly beginning to dawn on others than those at Home now. Perhaps even in Hongkong it is being realised. We have been living in times when experiments and makeshifts have had to be put up with. But gradually we are coming back to more normal conditions. There will be no place in the future for the man who has popped into a good job during the war, has done his work in a slipshod fashion and has taken no pains to enhance his qualifications for holding it. He has been lucky these past four or five years. He will have to show himself worthy of his billet if he is to hold it much longer.

THE RATTAN WORKERS.

The faction fight which has been going on between the two Rattan Workers' Guilds, and has resulted in the death of two Chinese and the wounding of several others, has its most serious aspect in that the methods taken have been prompted by meetings of what are nothing more or less than secret societies. Ostensibly, these Guilds are miniature Trade Unions, but actually, some of them are dangerous combinations of men who are prepared to go to the utmost lengths to gain their ends. It is very improbable that the activities of the two societies concerned in the present trouble stop short at regulating matters concerned with the rattan trade; at any rate, it is now beyond question that at one or more of the meetings held, cold blooded murder must have been discussed, agreed upon, and, as we have seen, carried out. That is the logical conclusion of the matter after duly weighing up all the known facts. If therefore behoves the Government to take speedy measures to control these so-called Trade Unions. When we have definite proof that Chinese Trade Unions can develop into a bloodthirsty combination for murder, it is time they were not permitted to exist or, at least, placed under strict control.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THE REASON IT IRRITATES A MAN TO BE MISTAKEN FOR SOMEBODY ELSE IS BECAUSE HE THINKS HE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE SOMEBODY ELSE.

Ticket No. 138 won the pink crepe-de-chine, petticoat, etc., raffled in aid of the Ministering Children's League.

Capt. D'Oliviera, the Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, is at present visiting the Colony.

Yesterday's health returns show one fatal case each of cholera and enteritis, both victims being Chinese.

We hear that Captain De Sala, the captain of the Phenomenon, which weathered a severe typhoon a couple of weeks ago, has resigned his post for reasons of health.

While off Tamo Ho, the Burrembeet, a vessel under the agency of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., struck a junk this morning at about 1.30 o'clock. No lives were lost.

The requisitioning of the Empress of Japan is causing great inconvenience to those who came here from Singapore and elsewhere and had to wait a long time until they could secure berths in this vessel.

At the Police Court to-day a Chinese was fined \$250, or two months' imprisonment, for the possession of three tael of prepared opium. He was arrested on the s.s. Sai Yick on Lun Cheong Wharf.

Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the popular manager of the Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd., and a member of the Hongkong and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, leaves to-morrow by the s.s. Nanking for Shanghai.

The Portuguese gunboat Patria arrived at 11 a.m. to-day from Macao, and will take the new Portuguese Governor to Macao to-morrow. The gunboat is commanded by Commander Mariano Carvalho.

The Chinese congee kitchens have been a great boon to the poorer classes of Chinese. The committee in charge of the distribution are spending daily a thousand dollars. They have in hand a lakh of dollars for the good work.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Jason which went ashore outside of Vladivostok and was refloated and taken into port, has been patched with timbers but, owing to there being no cement obtainable at Vladivostok for filling her fore-peak, the vessel was still lying there on August 5, awaiting cement from Japan.

At the Magistracy to-day, a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese. Complainant whilst walking along felt a hand in his pocket, and on putting his hand in his pocket, he missed his gold watch. Chase was given and defendant was caught. Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

A Chinese passenger on a Blue Funnel boat, was charged to-day with unlawful possession of one Colt and one Smith Weston revolver, with 853 rounds of ammunition. He had just returned from America and was on his way to his native village. The arms and ammunition were found hidden in the side of a travelling trunk. Mr. N. L. Smith fined the defendant \$50.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, the chief item of business was the shortage of small coins in the Colony. This matter was brought up by Mr. Chan Harr, manager of the Sincere Co., in a letter to the Chamber. After discussion a sub-committee comprising Messrs. Ho Wing, Chan Harr, Ip Lan Chuen and To Sze Tuan was appointed to investigate the matter.

A Chinese was to-day charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with unlawful possession of munition. Two men were coming out of Kowloon Wharf, and one was carrying a soldier's basket with 1,200 rounds of ammunition. The man in the basket was charged with the offence.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

[BY "ENHARMONIC"]

Since the departure of the Moscow Trio, and Podolsky, the Colony has resumed its usual state of musical hybernation.

With regard to the concert given by the Moscow Trio, at Kingsclere Hotel, many people have expressed their regret at not being present owing to their being unaware that such a concert was to be given. I mention this fact because the members of the Trio left Hongkong with the impression that, from a business point of view, the Colony must be cut out of future tours. It is hardly fair that the matter should rest here and I can assure Messrs. Hmelitzky, Rosenker and Bakaleinikoff, that if about they return and give Hongkongites fair warning of a recital, they will receive full support.

I was looking through some copies of original M.S. a few days ago which I have culled from time to time, and I came across a reprint of a portion of an original score by Wagner of the Meistersinger. The reprint gave the scoring for full orchestration of the first half dozen bars of the overture, and it included an instrument, now long forgotten, called the "Serpent." I have heard of such an instrument having existed many years ago, but exactly what it was, I have not been able to find out; whether wood-wind, brass, reed or stringed. Perhaps some of my readers can enlighten me. This is, I know, rather an unusual attitude to be taken by a musical critic writing for the press, but I am not ashamed to acknowledge my ignorance and am always willing to learn.

One of the outstanding home musical events has been the festival of commemoration of the founding of the Royal College of Music which recently took place in the R.C.M. concert hall, the new President, the Prince of Wales, attending the last concert and being vociferously received. Five-and-twenty years have passed since that May day when King Edward VII. declared the present buildings open, to the sound of a State Trumpeters' fanfare and the roar of a Royal Salute fired by the guns in the park. A fairly concrete idea of the happenings in British music during these five-and-twenty years may be gathered from a glimpse at the complete set of programmes of the festival. Of course, many clever youngsters have hailed in that period of time from elsewhere, from the R.A.M., the G.S.M., even from the provinces. Yet somehow undoubtedly a clearer view of the doings of the whole period comes from a study of the R.C.M. programmes than from elsewhere; for the most prominent alumni of the R.A.M., Granville Bantock and Josef Holbrooke, have passed into the here and yonder of "old hands" and bore names to conjure with more than a quarter of a century ago.

A very fine performance of Wagner's masterpiece was given, at Home, recently, under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham, with Rosina Buckman, as Isolde, and Frank Mullings, as Tristan.

Dr. Charles Harris arrived in London recently, from Santa Barbara, California, to call together all those who have sung with him in London since the year 1906. This means the revival of the great choir which sang under his direction before. His late Majesty, King Edward VII., at the Annual Empire Concerts at the Albert Hall and Queen's Hall, the official opening of the Festival of Empire and Pageant of London at the Crystal Palace in the presence of their Majesties, the King and Queen, the inauguration of the Shakespeare's England Exhibition at Earl's Court, the record visit of 2,000 singers who sang at the Ghent Exposition and afterwards at the Palace of Laeken at Brussels before King Albert I., the singers who accompanied him to Canada in 1908, and all those who sang with him in the Festival of the British Empire throughout Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa in 1911. This last tour had the honour of being under the patronage of the King. Dr. Harris, as the president of the Empire Musical Society, will this year, accompanied by a large number of singers, visit the Empire, and will have been in the Colony for some time.

HONGKONG SHIPPING ITEMS.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Sugar to the extent of 2,940 tons was brought to the Colony by two Japanese vessels from the Dutch East Indies. The Nanyo Maru, whose agents are the Yamashita Steamship Company, came in with a consignment of 1,390 tons from Sourabaya and the Nankai Maru from Semarang brought 1,550 tons of sugar and hard molasses, consigned to Messrs. Carroll Bros.

The Yatshing brought a load of 2,200 tons of general cargo for Hongkong from Moji. She experienced a severe typhoon off Goto Island.

The Burrembeet brought to Hongkong 2,400 tons of coal. She is under the agency of Messrs. Dodwell and Co. She arrived at dawn to-day.

The s.s. Sunning (Captain Benson) brought 93 bags of mail from Shanghai to-day and 1,300 tons of general merchandise.

The Kwong Sang, an Indo-China Steamship Company's vessel, had for Hongkong 1,200 tons of cargo.

The Gothic Prince came yesterday from New York with 3,800 tons of merchandise. Her local agents are Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.

The Luchow, had a consignment of 700 tons of teakwood for the Colony from Bangkok.

The Persia Maru, under the agency of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, brought this morning 42 passengers from San Francisco, steel matches, gold coins, provisions and merchandise to the extent of 973 tons.

The Inaba Maru came in this morning at dawn with 3,510 tons of beans, cotton and silk goods from Yokohama.

The Aki Maru from Yokohama had a consignment of 4,426 tons for Hongkong. She and the Inaba Maru are N. Y. K. boats.

The s.s. Nanking left at noon to-day for San Francisco with general and through cargo.

The Hsin Tah, a Chinese vessel, leaves at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Shanghai with 1,800 tons of cargo.

The Tyndarus departed for Seattle with a general load of 5,000 tons.

The Wo Sang and the Chekiang left for Shanghai.

A GREAT FILM.

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD" AT THE CORONET.

It was apparent to the large and representative audience that filled every seat at the Coronet last evening, to see "Hearts of the World," that a revolution had taken place in the presentation of moving pictures in Hongkong. The beautiful soft light with which the picture was shown, the fact that reel after reel was screened without the audience being aware when one part was dissolved into the next, the carefully chosen musical accompaniment by an augmented but well balanced orchestra, with the startling innovation of a series of appropriate bugle calls, all combined to enhance the enjoyment of a very wonderful picture. A debt of gratitude is due to the management for altogether banishing advertisements from their screen: one shudders to imagine the effect that the badly-scratched Chinese characters which occasionally appear on the cinema screens of the Colony would have had, on the presentation of this triumph of the picture world.

The story of "Hearts of the World" is quite a simple one. The scene is laid in a little village in Northern France. The girl and the boy fall in love with each other; they are about to be married when the Great War comes and the boy is called to the colours. The girl, of course, remains behind. Disaster overtakes the French, and their retreat leaves the village in the hands of the Hunns. Some after some follows of life in the village under the changed conditions, the bestiality of the Boche being set forth with a vividness that leaves no doubt that the information necessary for the making of it was obtained at first hand. And then the French recover the village and happiness reigns again.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Ostend, which is returning to something like its old liveliness, has a very long history as a seaside resort. Even in the early centuries an English traveller noted that it had become a flourishing town on account of the large number of people who flock to it as a bathing place not only from Belgium but from Germany, and it has had periods of a more hectic gaiety, especially when it was a gaming place. The sands are still a great attraction, but it will rely also on a variety of sports of all kinds, from racing to golf and tennis, and its association with the war will give it a high place with sightseers for a generation at least. (Daily Chronicle.)

"Whoever wishes," said Dr. Johnson, "to attain an English style, familiar, not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." Addison has been dead these two hundred years last Tuesday, but we seem to be too busy with other celebrations to pay much heed to his memory, says the London Morning Post. In London, where he spent a large part of his short life, only a few of his "haunts" are to be found. In Deyereux Court may still be seen some part of the Grecian Coffee House which Addison and Steele used to frequent; and in Lombard Street still stands the church in which Addison and the Dowager Countess of Warwick contracted their not too happy marriage. But one looks in vain in the Haymarket for the shabby rooms where he was commissioned to write a poem on the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.

A correspondent prefers the following complaint against the demobilised and their influence on the manners of our time:—The Englishman's hat-raising before the war was the worst in the world. It is hard to know what to say of it in 1919, especially when one thinks of the perfect manners of the heroes of the film. The demobilised man has developed a salute which is little better than a cab-runner's. The reason, no doubt, is the transition from khaki to unfamiliar garments. The civilian soldier found the airy salute he had developed for social use would cling to him after his khaki days. To avoid the disaster of hesitation he has evolved the hat-touching salutation. And the shameless way in which he does it is evidence that he has no mind to return to more courteous ways. It is fortunate that the Englishwoman always looks for something better than surface manners.

The first University Cricket Match after the war was remarkable for several reasons, not least because two pairs of brothers were playing in it, two on each side, and in each case brother against brother. Only once before has even one pair of brothers played on opposite sides in the same game. This was shortly before the war, when Mr. R. O. Lagden appeared for Oxford and Mr. R. B. Lagden for Cambridge. But in 1877 Mr. A. J. Webb, and Mr. E. H. Webb played for Oxford, and the Hon. A. and the Hon. E. Lytton for Cambridge; and in 1878 there were no fewer than six brothers playing, the famous Lancastrians A.G. and D.Q. Steel joining the Lyttons for Cambridge. In 1881 and 1882 there were three brothers, all on the same side, Messrs. G.B., C.T., and J.E.K. Studd, for Cambridge. In the "Life of the Hon. A. Lytton" it is recorded, apparently seriously, that he was thinking of going to Oxford, but the prospect of "playing against Edward, at Lord's," helped him to follow the family tradition.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.30 p.m. yesterday:—
Typhoon crossing Northern Luzon, moving W.N.W. or N.W. Typhoon of Guam direction unknown.
The following information was received from the Philippine Islands:—

NOTICES

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

CONSUMING MORE AND PRODUCING LESS.

EXPLANATION OF HIGH PRICES.

At the annual conference of the Grocers' Federation at Liverpool, Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, announced that the maximum retail price of bacon would be increased by 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

This, he said, would enable him to issue a schedule of lower prices for the inferior cuts of bacon. He was satisfied that there were ample supplies of bacon both in this country and in prospect, which would prevent any legitimate rise in the wholesale price for many weeks to come, and that the new retail price would therefore ensure to retailers the profit to which they are entitled.

Mr. Roberts confirmed the unofficial statements already issued that food control will continue well over the winter. The world position as regards supplies was, he said, yet uncertain, and it was impossible to forecast the course of prices. Some experts held that there would be a slump in the price of fats in America before long, others believed that there would be a rise.

Although the shipping position was vastly improved, the congestion at the ports was causing great anxiety, and the Government were devising a scheme of motor transport. And while we were producing less we were consuming more. After allowing for the increase in population owing to demobilisation the consumption of foodstuffs had increased exceedingly. Compared with last November the consumption in June was—

	Nov.	June.
Beef and Mutton...	84,000	100,000
Tea	12,300	14,000
Fish	45,000	54,000
Flour	420,000	438,000
Margarine	18,000	21,000

He got a lot of letters protesting against the rise in food prices. What was happening was, not that prices were rising, but that the ordinary householder was buying much more food.

THE PEACE TEMPERAMENT.

(It has more than once been suggested that the war-time "Cheerio" spirit should be maintained against the irritations of Peace.)

Do not sulk or look sour when you stand for an hour in a train that is packed to oppression. But vivaciously sing, as you stagger and swing. All the new comic songs in succession. Or if there is a strike, and you haven't a bike, "Just step out with your face all aglow." And exclaim with a smile as you cover each mile—"Cheerio!"

When you've hunted in vain in the mud and the rain for the house that for months you've been after, Do not grumble or curse, rather quite the reverse. You should bubble right over with laughter. And when driven to rent a decayed Army tent At a hundred per annum or so, It won't hurt you to shout, as you gaily shell out—"Cheerio!"

If you're racked by a cough and the gas is cut off, And the mutton is down to the knuckle, Do not frown or be glum, should your relatives come, But express your delight by a chuckle; Or, when risking a dance, should it happen perchance, That you jazz upon somebody's toe, Just remark with a jest, "It was all for the best—" "Cheerio!"

If you view it aright you will find there is quite A remarkable scope for enjoyment— Full of humorous thrills—in the settling of bills (It is really a comic employment); And when taken up short by the Bankruptcy Court, You can't find any assets to show, Though it's clear you can't pay, yet at least you can say—"Cheerio!"

Dudley Clark in the Daily Chronicle

DANCE AND BE HEALTHY.

NEW STEPS MORE "RESTFUL"

Is dancing a healthful form of recreation within the special meaning of the Baths and Wash-houses Act?

Town councillors who intend to follow the sensible example of Aston Corporation, who have arranged to substitute dancing for swimming at the local baths during the winter months, must decide this question.

Miss Margaret Morris, the well-known exponent of dancing after the Greek technique, has no doubt on the matter. When she was visited by a Daily Chronicle representative, she said—

"There are so many sedentary occupations nowadays that people don't get nearly enough exercise in the ordinary course. Anything which makes for movement is on the good side."

"If the room in which people are dancing is well ventilated they should feel enormously better for the exercise. Badly-ventilated rooms and late hours associated with ballroom dancing are responsible for the fatigue which sometimes follows. But ballroom dancing is excellent exercise in itself, and it is much better for young people to be dancing than to be spending their time in picture palaces or at card tables."

"At my school in Chelsea we specialise in dancing based on the Greek method, which gives exercise to all the limbs, but modern ballroom dancing involves using the whole body rather more than used to be the case."

"Jazzing," as it is called, gives more scope for originality in carrying out new movements. Consequently the dancers are more interested and pleased. The great advantage of dancing over formal exercises is that it keeps the dancer in a pleasant frame of mind. "Jazzing" must also be excellent for the liver."

"So far as actual beneficial effects are concerned, people have been sent to me to dance because they had flat feet, curvature of the spine, and other troubles. In these cases dancing, of course, was combined with remedial exercises. But dancing alone is excellent for one thing—that is, for a faulty digestion."

"Have I good health? Why, excellent, and I have been dancing since I was eight years old. I was trained as a ballet dancer, but when I was about 17 I began to dance on Greek lines. And I am still dancing."

HEALTH EXPERT'S SUPPORT.

Mrs. Eustace Miles, asked for her opinion approached the question from the special standpoint of a food expert who helps people to win and retain good health.

"I am tremendously in favour of dancing," she said at once. "It is a very healthy exercise and the rhythm is so different from that of work-a-day life. Then the music is healthful and helpful."

"People nowadays spend so much of their time at desks and at all kinds of sedentary occupations, and getting about in buses and trams that exercise taken in the form of dancing ought to be encouraged in every way."

"I think the new dances are especially good. The one-step, and the fox-trot, in spite of all that has been said against them, I regard as much more restful than the old whirling dances, such as the polka and the waltz. The also have more variety—and they are not bad for the heart. They approximate much more to the old-fashioned dances of slower steps, such as the minuet."

BEFORE, DULL CARE.

"Which reminds me how glad I am to notice that there is to be official encouragement for folk dances in connection with Peace celebrations."

"These open-air dances are just what is wanted during days of national rejoicing. People have been so sad during the last few years, and now there is a natural reaction in favour of movement and brightness."

"Dancing keeps body and mind both happy together. It may be healthy exercise to walk to the tube in the morning, but the mind is not particularly happy over it. But watch the faces of people who are dancing. They seem to have thrown off all care and to be refreshing themselves in some wonderful way."

"My husband and I had the health point of view particularly to the fore when we arranged dancing-lessons at our restaurant, to which we invite wounded and overseas officers as our guests, and we have arranged a dancing-lesson as part of our Peace celebrations."

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CORONET.

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Friday & Saturday

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Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre.—Screening of "Hearts of the World"—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

U. S. CRUISER IN PORT.

The Albany, an American Cruiser, came into port at noon to-day from Vladivostok via Shanghai. At Shanghai she was quarantined for four days owing to a case of cholera. She is proceeding to Manila.

SMALL CONSUMER FIRST.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a written reply to Sir Arthur Fell states that merchants may begin deliveries of coal to their large customers for stocking purposes as soon as they have made provision for meeting the demands of the smaller consumers during the winter months by establishing reserve stocks of coal of the extent required by the local Fuel Overseer, or by the Controller. The restriction of deliveries to not more than a full load at a time was imposed with the object of ensuring the most equitable distribution of the available supply.

THE EMOTIONS AND DIGESTION

WHY LAUGHTER IS GOOD
AT MEALTIMES.

There is a curious relation between the emotions and the process of digestion. It is a scientific fact that sudden grief or joy will instantly arrest digestion and the functions of the stomach will not be resumed until the unusual emotion has subsided.

The truth is that the stomach needs a good supply of rich red blood to properly perform its duty and if the supply is called away to the brain digestion stops.

If you worry and think about your troubles at mealtime you are on the road to indigestion, and the more you do it the more troubles you will have to think about. Laughter is an aid to digestion but plenty of rich blood is a necessity.

That being the case, the first thing to do in dyspepsia, or indigestion, especially in the form of stomach trouble generally called nervous dyspepsia, is to build up the blood, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do exactly this that they stand pre-eminent as a remedy in such cases. They are a tonic for the blood and nerves, and they begin at once to build up the system weakened by excess, worry, overwork, or other causes. The rich red blood soon begins to show in cheeks and lips, the step is quicker, the eyes are bright, and the good effect is felt in every organ of the body.

Two useful books, "Diseases of the Nervous System," and "What to Eat and How to Eat," will be sent free by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Southman Road, Shanghai. Your own druggist will also supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in all the principal cities of the world.

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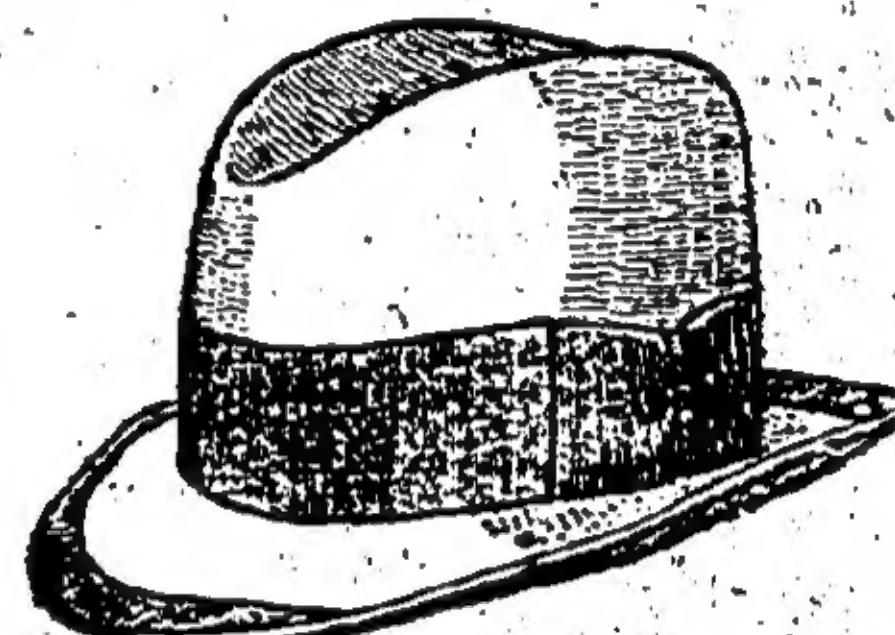
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NAGOYA	8th Sept.	13th Oct.	22nd October.
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 26th Sept.	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
ARRATON APCAR	2nd Sept.	due Calcutta. 25th Sept.	
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA.			
DUNERA	25th Aug.	Shanghai only.	

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CP OS

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HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

STEAMER	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 16	Sept. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

"Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations
"MONTEAGLE" 16th August, "EMPRESS OF
JAPAN" 20th Aug., & "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
4th September will not call at Shanghai."

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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
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INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
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AKI MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
HWAHWA ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 6th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU ... Sunday, 24th Aug.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
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WAKASA MARU ... (London & Antwerp) End of Sept.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPANESE SEAMEN'S DEMANDS.

A Kobe seamen's meeting took
place recently at the Kobe Soto
Club, at which it was agreed to
present a demand for higher
wages to the principal Kobe
shipping companies and agencies
by the five Kobe seamen's
associations under whose auspices
the meeting was held—the Haku-
sai-kai; the seamen's club of the
Yui-kai; Kyosai-kai; Kyodo-
Kyusai-kai and Jikkai. There
were present some 300 seamen,
and Dr. Imai spoke, his theme
being "Awake seamen!" The
items of their demand are given
by the *Manichi* as follows:—
Standard monthly wages pro-
posed:—

Men	Y25 to Y70
Mates (?)	45 to 50
Boatswains	70 to 100
Coal-trimmers	25 to 30
Stokers	35 to 40
Engineers	45 to 50
Servants	25 to 30
Cooks	35 to 40
Stewards	70 to 80

(The categories of men are
obviously different from those on
British ships.) A bonus equal to
50 per cent. of the war allowance
is also to be demanded for every
seaman; also a navigation allow-
ance of Y20 monthly for 2 months
to 5 months' voyages; Y15
monthly for voyages of less than
3 months; Y30 monthly for
voyages 6 months or longer. An
eight hour day and double pay on
night watches was also included
in the demands. These demands
are to be presented by Mr. K.
Miwa, President of the Haku-
sai-kai, to the N. Y. K. O. S. K.
T. K. K., and other shipping
agencies. There are no figures
given showing the present
standard of wages.

THE JAPANESE CHARTER MARKET.

The other day, the Tsurushima-
maru, of the Yamashita Steam-
ship Company, was chartered to
Kuhara and Co. at Yen 26 for a
single London voyage. We also
understand that the Katsuda
Steamship Company chartered its
new steamer, Heian-maru (6,800
tons) to a certain company at
Yen 19 for a round-the-world
voyage (eight months) on the 25th
inst. This together with the Yen
26 charged by the Yamashita
Steamship Company are the
highest rates so far. As com-
pared with the rates prevailing
in England and America, these
are about 13 per cent. higher. The
total tonnage of Japanese ship-
ping so far employed for the export
of food-stuffs and other important
goods to Europe amounts to about
450,000 tons, and most of
the available large steamers have
been chartered. Hence the grow-
ing prosperity of the charter
market as already explained. On
the other hand, Japanese ship-
owners are rather anxious in view
of the fact that during September
44 steamers of over 2,000 tons
each, aggregating 250,817 tons,
fall due for discharge, although
out of the above tonnage about
89,902 tons (13 ships) are expect-
ed to be utilised again for Euro-
pean voyages. Some of the ship-
owners, however, are far from
anxious, believing, with un-
ruffled optimism, that the present brisk
demand for cargo space will soon
consume any spare tonnage.

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

In the House of Commons,
recently, Mr. Houston asked the
President of the Board of Trade
whether he was aware that the
Bureau of War Risk Insurance
in the United States had returned
to the Government over 17,000,000
dols. profit made on war risk
insurance of vessels' cargoes and
crews for the period from Sept. 1,
1914, to Jan. 4, 1919, and whether
he could state the amount of
profit made by the British Govern-
ment on war risk insurance of
all kinds during the period
of the war, giving the total
amount of premiums received
and losses paid respectively. Sir
Auckland Geddes said he had
not seen the American figures,
but preliminary British figures
were published in April last. Mr.
Houston asked if it was not a fact
that the Government had made a
profit of over £16,000,000 out of
the premiums paid by British
shipowners, and that losses had
been made on cargoes and
neutral vessels. Sir Auckland
Geddes said the facts were
approximately as stated by Mr.
Houston.

STORM AT THE LOOCHOOS.

The Loochoo islands were
visited by a violent storm on the
30th ultimo. In the city of Nawa
38 houses were completely dem-
olished and 56 were partially de-
stroyed. In the port several
sailing vessels are reported to
have been sunk. Extensive dam-
age is feared to the crops.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For

Steamers	To	Ball
SHANGHAI	Sunling	24th Aug. at 8 light.
SHANGHAI	Teian	25th Aug. at noon.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	Luchow	26th Aug. at 11 a.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SEN Huichow		26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & T'SINGTAO Kwangse		28th Aug. at 8 light.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly), and Tientsin
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading, to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Aug. 21, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilapat	Java	In port	23rd Aug.	Japan
Tilini	Shanghai	23rd Aug.	26th Aug.	Java
Tilmanock	Java	In port	4th Sept.	Java
Tilpanas	Java	3rd Sept.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hainong	J. W. Evans	SUN. 24th Aug. at noon.
Quinebaug	Medina	WED. 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Malan	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 29th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri. 22nd Aug. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwoosang	Sun. 24th Aug. at 8 light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Tues. 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kwaisang	Tues. 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thurs. 28th Aug. at 8 light.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri. 29th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Hopsang	Sat. 30th Aug. at 8 light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports. The Shanghai
through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow where
data accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dava
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wafangdi and Qinow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"EASTERN"	Melbourne via Queens- land Ports	29th Aug.	3rd Sept.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon
Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with
every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 29th Sept.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 23rd Aug.
"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 24th Aug.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Aug.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Friday, 22nd Aug.
(Omitting Moji & Yokkaichi)

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 25th Aug.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SOCEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

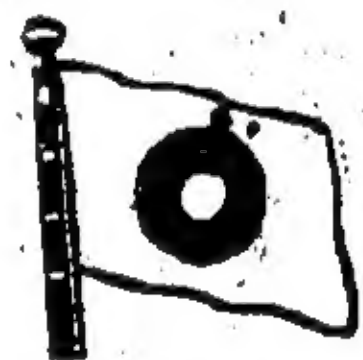
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 141 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives—

TOYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BEER, PORT SAID, DALLAS, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasted Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ELDRIDGE" ... About August 24th.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... August 31st.

"EDMORE" ... September 1st.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... September 22nd.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About October 5th.

"WABAN" ... October 11th.

"WEST-MUNHAM" ... November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2471 & 2415 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 29th August.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.

792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

OPERATORS FOR

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

Will despatch the

S. S. "WESTCONOB"

For San Francisco, via Keelung and Shanghai

On August 25th 1919 at Noon.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"AIYUAN"	23rd Aug.	27th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"ELDRIDGE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Aug. 17th, 1919 Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Import & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on August 25th 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within THIRTY DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after August 25th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1919.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	Telephone
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chekiang	B. & S.	21 Aug.
Shanghai	Wesang	J. M. Co.	21 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	21 Aug.
Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	22 Aug.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	22 Aug.
Melbourne and Sydney	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	22 Aug.
Japan Ports	Nackiang	O. S. K.	22 Aug.
Japan	Nijatsip	J.C.J. L.	23 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Raihong	D. L. Co.	24 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	24 Aug.
Shanghai	Sanning	B. & S.	24 Aug.
Shanghai	Kwongang	J. M. Co.	24 Aug.
Shanghai	Dunera	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Weihaioi, Chefoo & Tientsin	Quinebang	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	25 Aug.
Java	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	25 Aug.
Kobe	Kwaihang	J. M. Co.	26 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	D. L. Co.	27 Aug.
Shanghai and Taingtao	Kwangsang	B. & S.	28 Aug.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	28 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29 Aug.
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	29 Aug.
Kobe	Hopsang	O. S. K.	30 Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1 Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Java	Tijmahook	J.C.J. L.	4 Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Yatorofu M.	N. Y. K.	6 Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7 Sept.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ED-MORE (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 16th, and is due at Hongkong about August 25th, via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line.) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 1st August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR is due to arrive on the 27th inst. from Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama August 10th and will sail August 13th, as per schedule, being due at Hongkong August 21st.

The E. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama on 15th Aug. at noon, and is due at Vancouver, on 25th Aug.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line.) left Nagasaki for this port on the 17th August, and is expected here on the 21st August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Calcutta Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 17th August, and is expected here on the 23rd August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU M. (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port on the 13th August and is expected here on the 1st Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line.) left Shanghai for this port on the 18th August, and is expected here on the 21st August.

The Ben Line s.s. BENAVON from Middlesbro and London left Singapore for this port on 18th Aug. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th Aug.

The P. & O. s.s. DUNERA left Singapore for this Port on the 19th instant, and is due here on the 25th instant at about daylight.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Yokohama 19th inst. and will sail 22nd instant, being due at this Port September 4th.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cable advice from its Manila Office to the effect that the WEST CONOB sailed from that Port on August 20, and that she will arrive at this Port about the 23rd instant. It is proposed to despatch the above vessel for San Francisco via Keelung and Shanghai, on Monday, the 25th instant.

TIDE TABLE.

From 18th Aug. to 24th Aug.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Aug. 18	11:15	5:15	Aug. 23	11:15	5:15
Aug. 19	11:15	5:15	Aug. 24	11:15	5:15
Aug. 20	11:15	5:15	Aug. 25	11:15	5:15
Aug. 21	11:15	5:15	Aug. 26	11:15	5:15
Aug. 22	11:15	5:15	Aug. 27	11:15	5:15

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoir on August 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Station	Level	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Station	Level	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

Station	Level	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Station	Level	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15
City	111.15	111.15	111.15
Hill	111.15	111.15	111.15

W. CHATHAM

Water Authority

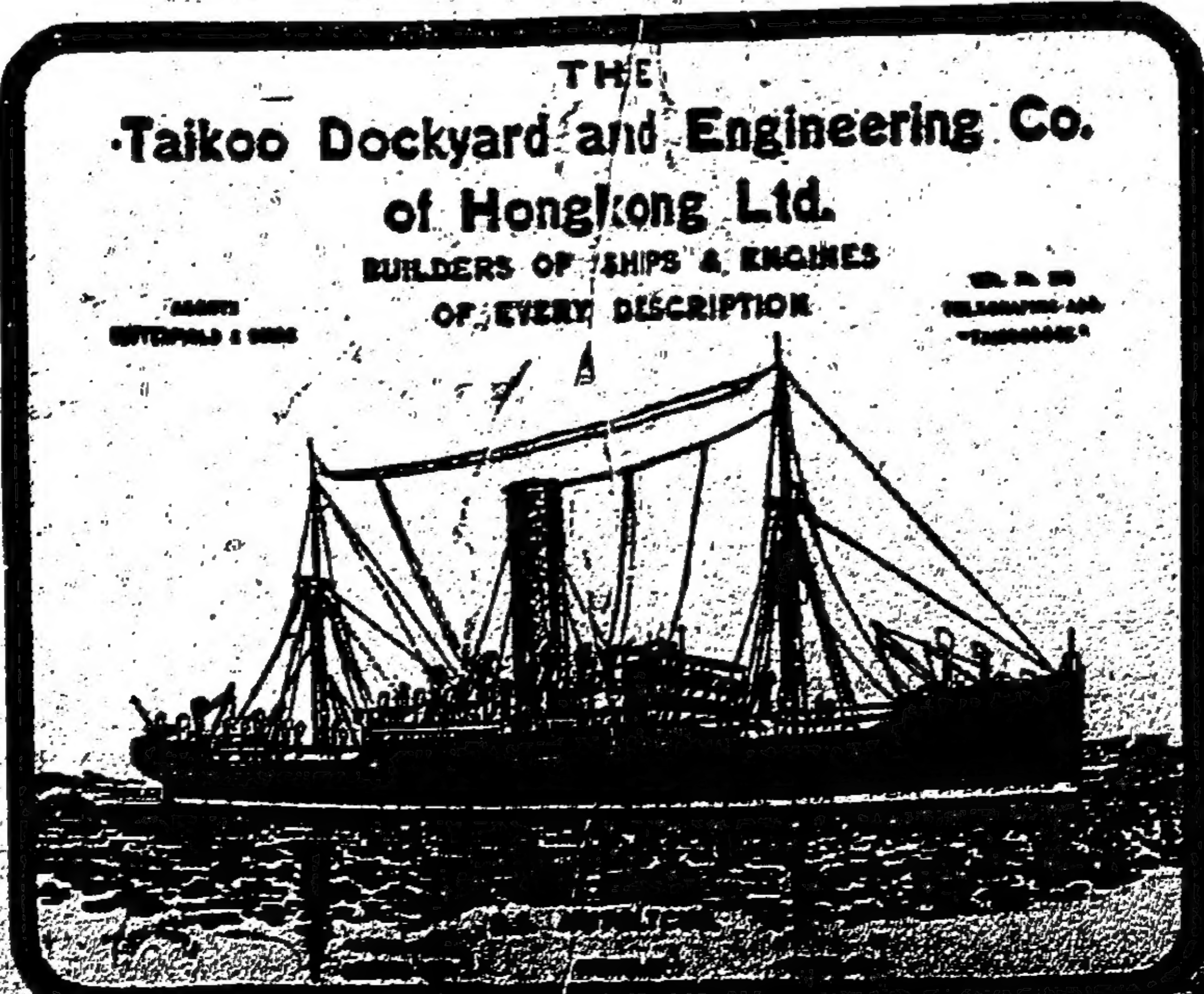
Public Works Department

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Acrimills, from San Francisco
Barlow, from Madras.
Bentley, from Nottingham.
Bloomberg, from Racine, Wis. consin.
Byrd, from San Francisco.
Charles Stone, from Manila.
Clifford, Yunnan, from Manila.
E. Bray, Post Office, from Dur.
salem.
Favall Satheland, from T.
peng.
Mayne, from Iquique.
Vaughan, from Oahu.
roche.
Weisbrod, Hongkong.
from Los Angeles, Cal.
Williams, from Yalapa.



HELPING TRADE BY SCIENCE

LORD MOULTON'S ADVICE

Lord Crewe recently opened the second British Scientific Products Exhibition, which is being held at the Central Hall, Westminster, to promote the industries which have been established during the war and to stimulate the development of other industries dependent upon the applications of science. The exhibition, which has been organised by the British Science Guild, though rather cramped for space, is thoroughly representative of the vital industries in which scientific research is proving an invaluable adjunct to their development and efficiency.

Lord Sydenham presided over a large and representative gathering, among those present being Lord Moulton, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Frank Heath, Sir Richard Gregory (chairman of the Organisation Committee), Sir John Young, General Bagnall-Wild, and Mr. F. Hamlyn Price (representing the Royal Agricultural Society of England).

Sir Richard Gregory, explaining the object of the exhibition, said that it was essential for us to avail ourselves of scientific research, if we were to secure improvements in the commercial and industrial methods of pre-war days. The exhibition held last year in London and afterwards in Manchester showed how, under the stress of war, we had made ourselves independent of products previously obtained largely from enemy countries.

The object of this second exhibition was to promote the development of the industries established and to encourage the formation of new British manufactures depending upon progressive science and invention. The exhibition afforded an opportunity for vindicating the supremacy of Great Britain in the field of discovery and invention. It showed the strength and variety of home manufactures, and from it the public might learn that science was indispensable to industry in peace as in war.

LORD CREWE

Lord Crewe, in opening the exhibition, said that from the beginning of war busy brains were at work trying to re-establish essential industries, which had passed away from this country, and now that peace had come we were not going to sacrifice the fruits of the skill employed in the recovery of those industries.

It was universally considered by those who were most entitled to speak for scientific training that the right foundation for such training was a solid basis of general education. But when the student had begun his scientific training how were we going to fit him for taking an early part in the various processes of industry? There were different methods by which that might be achieved. One plan, which had always seemed to him to be a particularly hopeful one, was that during vacations, students should take a definite industrial course. In the United States there was a custom of taking small bodies of selected and capable students on tours for terms of six weeks or two months to selected works, willing to receive them, where they learnt not only the industrial processes which were carried on by those works, but also something of works management.

After students had obtained degrees or diplomas, there were the openings as chemists or as physicists attached to particular works. And lastly, there were Industrial Fellowships, also perfected in the United States. Research for the purposes of particular work or manufactures was undertaken by post-war students belonging to an institution joined up with a university supplying advice.

THE ADVANCE ON INDUSTRY

Alluding to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which he was instrumental in bringing into being in this country, Lord Crewe said that it was extending its operations in many directions. Most important was its association with the industrial manufacturing associations, many of which had already been founded, while others were in contemplation. It meant the real advance of science and of industry in the most practical way.

Commending the objects of the exhibition in regard to furthering technical science and advancing British products, Lord Crewe observed that a comparison of different manufactures might, for one thing, play a useful part in assisting those systems of standardisation which in some branches of scientific manufacture and in some instances in the preparation of technical specifications had

been found to be of such enormous value, both in the improvement of the product and in the economy of producing it.

LORD MOULTON'S SPEECH

Lord Moulton said that during the last five years he had been in a unique position for judging both the work of his nation and the capacities for work that it possessed. About immediately after war broke out he was made the chairman of a Committee that had to consider the things with regard to which we were dependent on Germany, and how we were to replace Germany as a source of supplying those articles.

It was found there were three ways in which Germany had got that position. One was that she was far more skilful than we were in cornering the raw materials; the "rings" which secured almost a monopoly of valuable natural products were to him a perfect revelation. That that must be stopped at the end of the war was obvious. It would be partly by our Legislature, but it would be still more the acuteness and resolution of business men that would prevent Germany getting the monopoly of any natural product and therefore making us dependent upon her.

The next thing which impressed him was the extent to which Germany had got hold of the English market by her being such an excellent salesman. Germany gave great attention to the prejudices and wants of English customers, served her goods in the way they liked best, sent her travellers to solicit custom at all favourable times, and had worked up a very large business by these quite honourable commercial tactics. There, again, there was something which our business men must face, and they must face it, he thought by imitating the wise policy that the German producers adopted.

A PAST MISTAKE

Then there was third a thing, which he confessed made him, a little ashamed of his country. It was obvious that the Germans were taking pains over particular products so as to produce them of a better and more uniform quality, and therefore making them more valuable to the English consumer. What was more evident than anything else was that the specialised attention which worked at a little thing in order to improve it was being guided by all the scientific knowledge that was at the command of the world. And he found that the English manufacturers were too frequently content with a quality which they could sell in very large quantities, and for which they had a safe market, and were not realising that this advance in quality would gradually bring with it a greater demand, and would make the wholesale trade pass into the hands of their competitors.

It was true that one took care that, as far as we could, raw materials were obtained in spite of the Germans. It was true that the English manufacturers took lessons from the German salesmen, but the real question which interested him was how should we get England to produce the articles of higher quality at reasonable prices which they had been enabled to make by means of the patience and industrial research carried out for so many years. We were like an old-established house; they were like a young house that wanted to make a business.

In about a couple of months he was taken from that particular work and put to develop the whole power of his nation in a thing which, he hoped, would be perfectly useless in a very short time—namely, high explosive. There, again, he had to test the power of the nation to concentrate its whole force on production on an enormous scale. The four years he had had to concentrate his attention on that made him feel that our nation had nothing to fear from any nation. All that it had to fear was from its own self. (Cheers.)

PEACE PRODUCTION

It had got the power of research and of invention, it had got the power of patient devotion to a particular end that it had chosen, and it had got the power of acting together on the largest possible scale. All that was necessary was that the nation should be roused to the necessary of doing it, and then, as they did during the last four years, they would prove that it could do in all this wide production that peace needed what it did in the narrow but equally important war production.

As to the Exhibition, Lord Moulton said that he saw what the effect of the last five years had been on the products which he had to take notice of in the first two months of the war. All the things which were nightmares

WIMBLEDON WIND-UP

ALL THE TITLES DEPART OVERSEAS

The Wimbledon lawn tennis meeting concluded on July 8 without a solitary one of the five championships falling to the British Isles.

I do not grieve, as I think it will do us good. The King and Queen and Princess Mary paid another visit to the ground and, in company with Lord Londsdale, witnessed the "All Australia" doubles final, in which R. V. Thomas and P. O'Hara Wood beat R. Lycett and R. W. Heath.

It was "some" match, abounding in brilliant stroke play, allied to courageous attack, so characteristic of the manly form of Colonial lawn tennis.

Lycett played beautiful lawn tennis from the start, his courtcraft being most appealing; but Heath was uneven whilst Thomas and Wood were winning the first two sets.

In the third set Heath timed his volleys better and drove finely on the forehand, and it was unfortunate for the pair when, after they had led by 3-0, a bad decision helped Thomas and Wood to the next game. Lycett and Heath, however, won the set at 6-4.

In the fourth set Heath made too many mistakes, which all Lycett's brilliancy and resource could not redeem.

The best was seen in this set of Thomas, who made innumerable openings for Wood's telling cross-volleys.

It was a remarkable win of Lycett and Miss Ryan over Frebble and Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the mixed doubles.

The score of 6-0, 6-0 is a gross misrepresentation of the quality of the match, which comprised some delightful rallies.

Lycett and Miss Ryan are a superlative pair, as they showed when they won the covered courts mixed doubles championship in April.

In the match on July 8 Miss Ryan was at her brilliant best whilst Lycett's display was perfection, his steering of hard-hit balls on angular routes to winning positions being a speciality of his great all-round game.

Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan each won her second championship. In the ladies' doubles final they beat our two best lady players.

Mrs. Larcombe volleyed well, and with Mrs. Chambers driving and lobbing cleverly, the English pair made a fine start. The combined net work and superiority overhead of Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan, however, pulled the match round.

The match extended three sets, and in the third we saw Mlle. Lenglen at her best, and both she and her partner did fine "out-positioning" work.

REQUEST TO CHILDREN'S HOME

The late Sir William Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, left his Elswick Estate to the National Children's Home, subject to a life interest by his daughter. Miss Stephenson has decided to hand over the property at once to the Home, and some 70 boys will be accommodated there as soon as the premises are adapted and equipped. Towards the Jubilee Fund of the National Children's Home of £120,000 between £75,000 and £80,000 has been promised.

then he saw now altered by the investigation, patience, and work of those five years.

Lord Moulton specially mentioned the rapid strides made in the glass industry, and remarked that our English glass now showed right through the list that it was the equal to any in the world. (Cheers.)

He could go through many such industries and point out the same thing, and he would say that the English manufacturers in the future ought to be ashamed of themselves if they did not continue to make progress in peace, producing in the best form and in the cheapest way that which was necessary for peace. (Cheers.)

Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., speaking in the absence of Sir Alfred Keogh, said that the work of our scientific men during the critical period of the war had formed a romance of science such as had never been written on the pages of history of any country, and all we needed was not so much to improve in quality or qualification our scientific men, as to increase very largely the number of those employed in industry. We must, he said, refine, he pointed out, that technical science was as much a part of our education as was the study of English, or any other subject.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO BE LET

TO LET—From October 1st a Six-Roomed House, furnished. Good location in Kowloon. Apply Box 236 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST

LOST—Japanese Spaniel, black and white; female. Peak District. Suitable reward for return to No. 7, The Peak. Finder please communicate Telephone No. 242.

SPENDING CRAZE

MRS. NEWLY-RICH BUSY

Bond-street and its offshoots, the quiet little streets adjoining where the modistes hide themselves modestly behind brass plates and plain shop-windows, are a glitter with things new and old to tempt the war money out of the pockets of the newly-rich. Everything to-day must be very new or very old; not too old—there is no great call for Roman and Greek antiquities—but just old enough to be quaintly "ancestral." The very newest things are probably the Belfast linen, "straight from our own looms." A man's linen handkerchiefs are valued in one Bond-street shop at £3 3s. the dozen—5s. 3d. for a plain square of fine cambric. All these and many other pretty things have been made since the Government released the looms on April 1.

But it is not handkerchiefs and pretty things for use for which the newly-rich are writing big cheques. They have discovered the joys of beautiful blooms, fresh out from the "most expensive nurseries" and glass-houses—£5 5s. for an orchid bloom; luscious fruit carefully forced and picked for the London market—5s. for a peach. Price here counts for nothing.

These things are ordered and paid for in the monthly account, perhaps with a little gasp of astonishment at the size of the bill, but with the certainty that they are the right thing and the house or dinner-table would be incomplete without them. "A hundred pounds for flowers and £50 for fruit—hm, yes, but it was worth it—the show went off remarkably well, and even Mrs. So-and-so was complimentary!"

The Bond-street caterers are delighted with their new clients. Their French chefs are back from the war and Jean or Jacques has lost nothing of his cunning during the time he has been catering for headquarters mess. Rather he has added something to his knowledge and resourcefulness. So the dinner is ordered and cooked and served and the bill goes in with no apology at all for its size. The newly-rich know that "everything" is up in price and hard to get, and such skill must be well and promptly paid for if the success is to be repeated.

OLD FAMILIES SELLING JEWELS

There is no lack of diamonds and fine stones for those who have the money to buy. The old families are selling and the new are buying. Here they lie in sparkling array, the heirlooms of a great family, "sold by order of the court." "Who, with a swollen bank balance could refuse £5,000 for that wonderful spray with its big centre stone, or say "No" to that square-cut emerald with its depths of purest green? Pearls are for the connoisseur, but a well-cut stone tells its own story to the woman of wealth.

Second only to the possession of a fine wardrobe is this smart motor-car as a hallmark of a newly acquired wealth. Noiselessly the cars slip through the crowded streets, their spotless bodies shining with purple and lavender enamel. The crowd stands and stares at the interior inlaid with fine woods, decorated with mirrors and gilt ormolu fittings, a bouquet of priceless blooms not less perfect than the dress of the woman inside.

Peace has brought an orgy of spending which high prices do nothing to check. The higher the price the easier it is for those who have money to draw big lines of demarcation between themselves and the crowd.

During the war it was not always possible to distinguish the man or woman of wealth from the rest of the busy world. To-day the costumiers, glove-makers, boot-makers, jewellers, florists, and motor-car boys brought back to Mrs. Millar the long-sought opportunity of showing the length of her purse. Her "little summer frock," her "parade hat," her gloves and shoes, are now only irreproachable but meaningless by the standards of to-day.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th August 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Tennis Balls (new) comprising—Ayles 1919 Championship Riscley 1919 Also 28 dozen Miller & Taylor "M & T" Golf Balls (new) (various marks & weights) Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th August 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

Five Typewriters (Brand new rebuilt) comprising—One Oliver No. 5 "One Monarch No. 3—(82 in. carriage) One Remington No. 10 One Remington No. 7 One Royal No. 5 Terms: Cash on delivery Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th August 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

A Quantity of Scotch Sleep Plates. 3 pieces 6' x 20' x 9 1/2" 3 " 6' x 20' x 1 1/2" 4 " 6' x 20' x 3/8" 35 " 6' x 20' x 5 1/16" 10 " 6' x 20' x 9 3/32" On View from Sunday the 24th inst. Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ORANGES

Fresh Arrival of ORANGES \$1.20 per dozen. WISEMAN LTD. Tel. 407.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

"PERSIA MARU" Steamer arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, Tuesday 21st August.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after 24th August.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Friday, August 29th, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. T. DAIGO, Manager.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

Shareholders are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1919 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, No. 16 Pedder Street Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a special resolution the resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of August 1919—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows—

- (1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."
- (2) By adding at the end of Article 88 the following words "but any directors so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."
- (3) By adding the following new article to be numbered 99a viz—

The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."

- (4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "until claimed."
- (5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

By order of the Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1919.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD

Members are informed that the Secretary is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the Guild office, 10 Des Voeux Road, between two and four in the afternoon.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1919 will be payable on Thursday the 28th August, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 21st August, 1919 to Thursday the 28th August, 1919 both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD

It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of \$4 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919. The Dividend will be payable on an after Thursday, the 28th August, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th August, 1919 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

NOTICE

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED. Head Office, 5 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc. Now is the Time to Start Your Account. SAVING OR INVESTING. Your only Accrued Income. Interest on Deposits. Loans on Security. Insurance. etc. etc. Apply to the Manager, 5 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

NOTICE

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tokwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

NOTICE

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tokwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
1	10	Between Victoria Road and the Victoria Harbour	100	0	0	0	2.31	159,840

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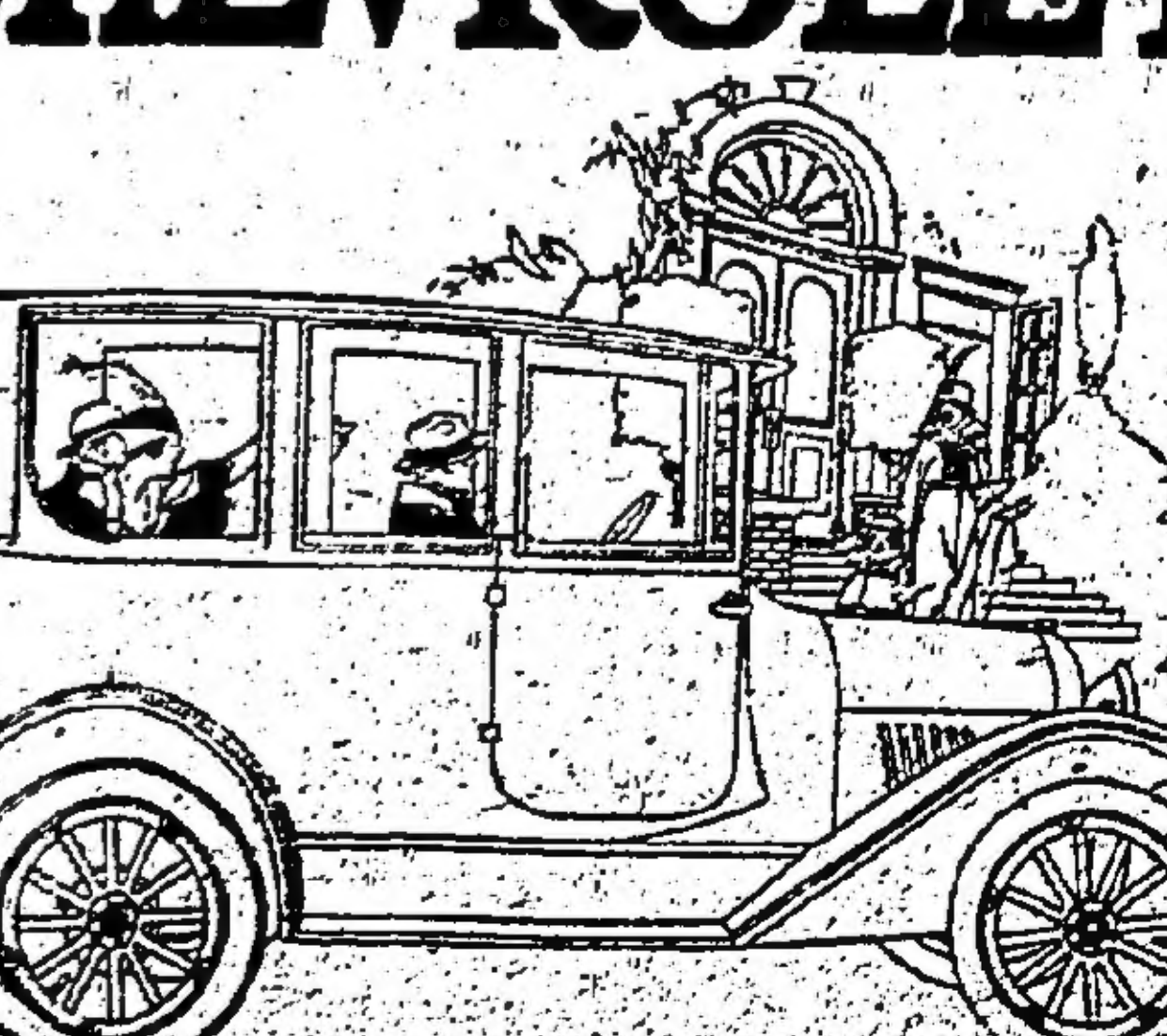
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			ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
1	10	Between Victoria Road and the Victoria Harbour	100	0	0	0	2.31	159,840

COMMERCIAL NEWS

CHEVROLET



LOWEST PRICED ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED CAR
IN THE WORLD

SOLE AGENTS
W. R. LORRY & CO.

NOTICES.

Sole Agents:
THE
CONNAUGHT
MOTOR CAR
COMPANY,



Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Vaux Rd.
Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

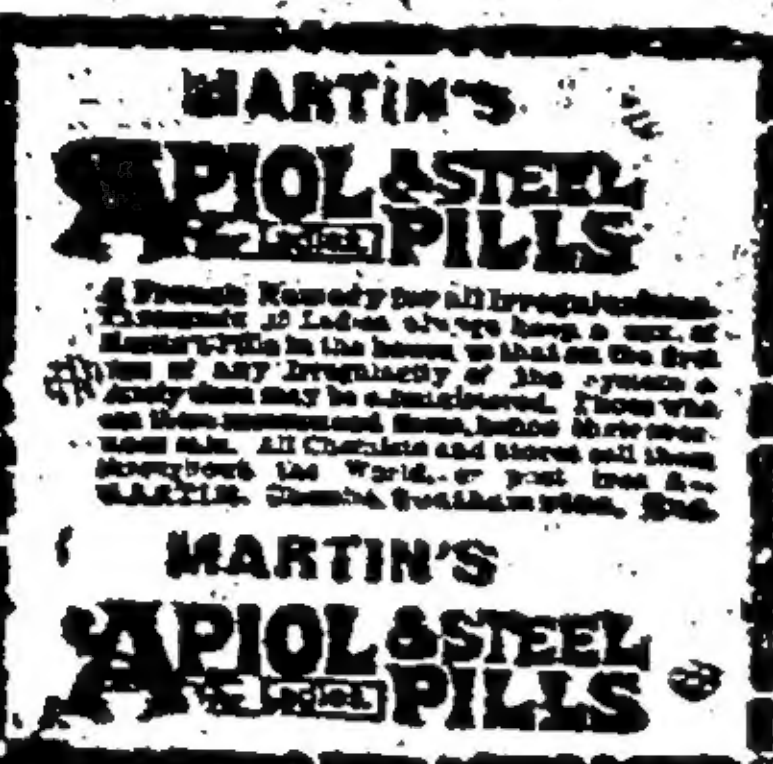
A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.



理代泰豐榮

A Finer Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be Obtained.
A large consignment just to hand.
Prices very moderate.

粉奶牛洲澳



SHIU FUNG TAI & Co.

Agents:
For Hongkong and South China
No. 47 & 49, Cross Street, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1259 & 2230.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/934
Demand	3/9 15/16
30 d/s	3/10 1/16
60 d/s	3/10 3/16
4 m/s	3/10 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	162
T/T Japan	163
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	79 1/2
T/T Java	214 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	6.20
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/11
4 m/s. D/P	3/11 1/4
5 m/s. L/C	3/11 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/11 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	80 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.40
5 m/s. France	6.46
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	79 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	164
Demand, Singapore	162
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Bangkok	40 1/2
Sovereign	5.15 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	37
Bar Silver per oz	59 1/2
forward	58 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	43% per.
10	48% per.
5	48% per.
C. coins	5 1/2% per.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$40.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.	
WEEK DAYS.	
5.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
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